The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,197—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

POST OFFICE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE APATO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

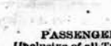
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360 "	220 "	80
Port Said	360 "	240 "	140
Messina	500 "	340 "	140
Naples	500 "	340 "	140
Leghorn	500 "	340 "	140
Genoa	500 "	340 "	140
Marseilles	550 "	390 "	140

Including Wines, Bedding and Wholesome food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussi	2,324	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Ladanich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Insurance.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	16th Nov.
Weston Hall	C. Uding	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
} Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 30th November, 1881.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
9, Hummum-street.

"ARTHUR & HENRY" AXLES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain unscrupulous firms have attempted to copy our brand, we hereby give notice that it is duly protected under the "Trade Marks' Registration Acts," and that we will at once take legal proceedings against any one infringing our rights or imitating our Trade Marks.

We warn merchants and importers against receiving any Axles purporting to be the "ARTHUR & HENRY," unless accompanied by a certificate bearing our signature, which, for the protection of traders and ourselves, will in future be attached to each invoice.

H. B. SLEEMAN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors of the "Arthur and Henry" Axles,
37, Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.,
and at
56, Charlotte Street, BIRMINGHAM.
1st October, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT,
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS,
THE MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS,
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS,
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	Bombay.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	Madras.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	Calcutta.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	Rangoon.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th Nov.
— ASSAM	3433	500	G. W. Brady	17th "
s. KHIVA	2930	450	M. de Horne	24th "
— HYDASPES	2384	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	8th "
— MALWA	2359	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd "
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	550	W. S. Thompson	31th "
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	29th "
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	3627	450	R. G. Murray	16th "
THIBET	2936	400	W. R. Jordan	30th "
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SARMATION from LONDON, discharging in the Prince's Dock, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS at this office for countersignature. All claims must be passed by the Captain.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS.

The undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay, or FORWARDING by rail, of all description of Goods and Packages. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

TO EXPORTERS.

To save Shippers the trouble of CLEARING and SHIPPING, consignments of goods will be received, and Bills of Lading can be forwarded.

Railway receipts for Packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
" 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 250	4	0
	" 100	1	12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 250	4	0
	" 100	1	12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 250	4	0
	" 100	2	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	" 250	4	8
	" 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 250	4	8
	" 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	" 100	2	4
	" 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	" 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

IMPORTATIONS OF
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,
Comprise every requisite

Necessary in the Arts and Sciences, or for the use of Schools, Lecture Halls, Hospitals, &c.

MEDICAL
ELECTRO-GALVANIC MACHINES,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28.

Gaiffe's Pocket Coil and Battery, Rs. 18 to Rs. 27.

SCIENTIFIC
GALVANIC BATTERIES.

Grove's, Rs. 15; Smee's, each, Rs. 10.
Daniell's, Rs. 5 and 7; Pogendorff's, Rs. 8-8 to 12-8.
Leclanche's Constant,
Rs. 5, 6, and 7-8.
GALVANOMETERS,
Rs. 6-0
Ruhmkorff's Induction Coils,
Giving from 3 to 15 millimetre spark,
Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Insulated Wire,
Cotton, Silk and Rubber covered,
single and double.
ELECTRO-MAGNETS.
Prof. Hughe's Microphones, Rs. 14 to Rs. 20.
Scratch brushes for Electro-plating.
Vacuum Tubes,
Electric Bells, complete with constant Batteries, wire and Bell Push,
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.

GRAND SUCCESS OF
KELLAR,
THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
FROM
IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK,
WHERE
HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS
WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES
FOR OVER TWO YEARS.
HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES
Have been given in presence of
THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE,
Including
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE;
and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR
Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First seat, Re. 1; second seat, 8 annas.
Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp.
Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	News of the World.
Broad Arrow.	Overland Mail.
Engineering.	Pall Mall Budget.
Field.	Public Opinion.
Fun.	Punch.
Graphic.	Queen.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated London News.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	Saturday Review.
Illustrated Police News.	Spectator.
Lancet.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Land and Water.	Vanity Fair.
Life.	Weekly Irish Times.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

FOUND, in the Victoria Gardens, yesterday afternoon, a sum of money in CURRENCY NOTES. The owner on proving his right to the property, and paying expenses, can have the same on applying to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Victoria Gardens, 9th November, 1881.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

from all the best Makers.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

S. S. HARTLEPOOLS will sail on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

All claims against this steamer must be passed by the Captain before he leaves.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1881. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that NO FURTHER CLAIMS for relief from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be received after 31st December, 1881.

T. N. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund.
Hony. Secretaries' office, 10th Nov. 1881.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES!

JUST ARRIVED, a first-class batch of well-bred Horses, comprising a number suitable as Chargers, Hunters, Cobs and well-matched pairs. The above horses are specially selected for SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, where they are to be seen on commission sale.

ROB. SCOTT and Co.

NOTICE.

KAIROBA NARAYEN BHENDAY, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxume Venkteish, near the Bazar Gate, in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at RATH JATRA, which will take place on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 9th November, 1881.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

FOR the information of subscribers we beg to say that the LISTS will be CLOSED immediately after the arrival from Home of our Mr. P. CHRYSTAL, expected here by Mail due on 13th proximo.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE.

25TH NOVEMBER next is the last day for ordering the English Newspapers and Periodicals for the ensuing year 1882. A revised Price List is now ready, and can be sent gratis.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SPINNING MILL at Broach, for the Albert Edward Mills Company, Limited. The Plans can be inspected, and printed forms of Tender and Estimate obtained, on application to Mr. D. Gostling, Architect, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay, upon payment of Re. 1. Tenders are to be sent to the undersigned at their offices in Broach or Bombay, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of December.

The undersigned do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1881. Agents.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Rampart Row, Bombay,

HAVE now unpacked a large stock of best China Ware, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
(BEST CHINA:)

Maroon Border and Line		
Celadon " "		
Blue " "		
Lime & Oak "		
Celeste "		
AND CONSISTING OF		
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers		
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers		
6 Tea Cups and Saucers		
1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups		Per set Rs. 35.
12 Plates		
1 Slop Basin		
1 Sugar Basin		
1 Cream Jug		
1 Milk Jug		
2 Dishes		
1 Covered Muffin Plate		
1 Butter Pot		
1 Toast Rack		
2 Cake Plates		
Real Porcelain Breakfast Sets in great variety		Per set Rs. 50.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES:

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS,
AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUEURS, AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE-GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR, WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.

(To the Profession and Trade only.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country; and Gentlemen arriving in, or departing from, Bombay will do well to pay their well-known House a visit. They will find each Department under European Supervision, and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Ladies' Long Kid, Drabs, French Grey, and all the Fashionable Evening Colours	...	3	2
Ladies' Tan Calf Riding Gloves	...	3	2
Gent's' White, French Grey for Lavender, embroidered Black	...	3	2
Gent's Tan Chevrette, Riding or Promenade	...	4	6
Gents' White Military Doe	...	3	2
Gents' White Military, Thin Buck (Real)	...	4	6
Gents' Warm Berlin Gloves	...	1	12
Gents' Warm Mitts	...	1	12

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS. BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto, and wind indicator	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu, BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Net Cash 800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ... Price Rs. 300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II. ... Price 650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of both the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must compulsorily deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

Although the claim to "The Bull-Dog Brand" is thus divided, the much-used titles of "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" apply exclusively to the Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Read Brothers, and an injunction in their favour has accordingly been pronounced by the Lords Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAR,

A GREY AUSTRALIAN, thoroughly broken in, Charger, up to 17 stone weight.

A handsome pair of well-matched Dapple Grey Hungarian Carriage Horses, thoroughly broken to Harness.

JUST RECEIVED ex s.s. HARTLEPOOLS,

One new fashionable miniature Landau, fitted up in England with Patent head apparatus and all latest improvements. When head is opened the carriage gives the appearance of a light Barouche. It is built by Windover of Huntingdon and Longacre.

An elegant square fronted light office Brougham, bran new.

A perfectly new circular fronted Brougham, nicely finished.

These Broughams are expressly built for India at the Royal Carriage Gallery of New Bond-street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Gorupdevi, called Dhackrige Purbhoo's Gurt.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Freere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by public auction (without reserve) on the premises the following 3 lots, viz:—

Lot A.—Containing about 6,190 square yards, together with the date-trees standing thereon.

Lot B.—Containing about 5,100 square yards, together with the date-trees standing thereon.

Lot C.—Containing about 5,550 square yards, together with the date-trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church-lane, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th November, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, Ans. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

LADIES' DRAB HELMETS, light and durable, a splendid protection. Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' DRAB MELTON HATS, easy fitting, the lightest Sun-hat made. Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S HELMETS.—Best Drab Felt, Ellwood's well ventilated and light.
THORPE & Co. Outfitters, Bombay.

BOYS' HATS.—Drab, and Black Felt, round
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TERAI HATS, best qualities, with all the latest improvements, Rs. 11-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

RESAIS, a large assortment, Pillows, Feather, Horse-hair, Elder Down and Cotton.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

DRESSING GOWNS.—White Turkish, Rs. 15-8; Real Brown Turkish, Rs. 25.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS, a splendid assortment, Rs. 15 to 35.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Bennett & Co.'s Auction, on SATURDAY, a handsome DOG-CART in good repair, and a strong fast PONY, will ride or drive.

DCO. B. V. R.—The Company will MARCH out THIS EVENING to Victoria Gardens. Fall in at Byculla Sheds at 8 sharp. Red Uniform and Helmets.

SACCONE'S Gibraltar Manzanilla SHERRY in qr. casks and bottles. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

PROVISION CASH STORES (Crawford Market) and W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, Fort same rates, for cash only.

FIGS for stewing, 3 annas per lb. Dessert Figs 8 as. and Re. 1 per lb. Turkish Delight 12 as. per box. At CASH STORES and also W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

THE dulness in the Wheat market at home is restricting business in the only staple export which has shown any activity for some time past. Exporters are still well engaged with shipments under previous contracts, but next to nothing in the shape of new business has been put through latterly, and the effect is very apparent on Freights which are dull and declining at 37s. 6d. per ton for ready shipment for Liverpool. Seeds, although down to comparatively moderate prices, find few buyers, either ready or for future delivery; and in Cotton, although there has been a trifle more doing in New Omras during the week, there is still nothing approaching activity. The quietness in the latter staple, however, is perhaps mainly due to the absence of sellers who are deterred from operating freely by uncertainty as to the probable quality of the crop, rain having fallen for two days at the beginning of the week throughout the Dharwar, Omra, and Hingunghat districts. On the former description, which is a late crop, the effect has been beneficial, and for the second picking of Omras and the Seed and Wheat crops nothing could be better; but, we fear, a proportion of the first pickings of both Oomrawuttee and Hingunghaut must have suffered in quality, and even should there be no more rain we must be prepared for a considerable admixture of black leaf and stain in all arrivals up to the end of the year. Money continues to tend easier, and this, coupled with better advices from home, has materially strengthened Government Paper. Shares, however, keep quiet, and Sterling Exchange is only just steady.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay was, if anything, a shade less favorable, but not sufficiently so to exercise any distinct effect on the general market, which still shows a tendency towards ease. In some quarters, in fact, money at call has been obtainable on the security of Government Paper at 5 per cent., and, if we are not adversely affected by Calcutta, where requirements at the moment and for the immediate future are greatly in excess of ours, we may go even easier before the end of the year. It is very questionable, however, whether the Presidency Bank will be able to follow the open market to the full extent of any decline there may be, as at no distant date they will have to begin to strengthen their branches in anticipation of the coming Cotton season, and a Cash Balance of 116 lacs is not a very strong starting point for this time of year.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a quiet dull week in Sterling with but the very slightest fluctuations in rates. Owing to Silver being quoted somewhat easier in London, we opened with a quiet feeling on Friday at 1s. 7 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On Saturday Bank Bills receded 1-32d., only to be recovered again, however, on Monday, since when the market has remained steady but unchanged, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 15-16d. to 31-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7.29-32d. to 15-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.; Documents, 1s. 8¼d.; Francs, 2·14 per rupee.

So far as our market alone is concerned, the tendency throughout would have been weaker, but for the support afforded by Calcutta where the quotations have ruled regularly 1-16d. over our level. Any quietness at present manifested however, can only last for a limited time, as the effects of the coming export season will shortly be apparent, and the conservative policy of Government with Council drafts will help to steady things. The minimum for to-day's biddings is expected to be 1s. 7¼d., at which the full amount offered will probably find buyers, and in that case we are not likely to see any material change from our present level of rates.

On Calcutta the rate for demand Bank drafts is maintained at par, and for 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London, is 3s. 0½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Owing to easier money here, and still more to the improvement in values which has taken place at home, Paper has been in active demand throughout the week at steadily advancing rates; the rise altogether being about ¾ per cent. The closing rates in our last report were Rs. 101 5-16 for Fours, and Rs. 109¼ for Fours-and-a-half. On Thursday an advance of 3-16 took place, on which there was no appreciable advance until yesterday when a rise of ¼ to ½ was quoted, and to-day a further improvement of ¼ to ⅜ has been established; closing quotations being Fours Rs. 102 .. Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110¼. Even these enhanced figures do not bring out any great number of sellers, and if money continues to get ably be carried further. As regards the more distant future of Paper, the flourishing state of the country must not be lost sight of. Next budget to all present appearance will be very favorable, and holders who can carry over will probably do well.

SHARES.—The market latterly has been somewhat irregular, but on the whole the movements shown by our quotations have been upwards. In *Banks* the only change is in Bank of Bombay which are Rs. 5 higher. In *Land* Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 7½ in Colabas, but Port Cannings are Rs. 5 lower. *Press* shares are firm, and we quote an advance during the week of Rs. 5 in new Indian, Rs. 10 in Apollo and Berar, Rs. 12½ in Mofussil, Rs. 15 in Albert of Kurrachee, and Rs. 145 in Prince of Wales. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies on the whole are quiet. Our prices as quoted show an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in most cases, but there is no great strength apparent, the dulness in the markets for goods and Yarns exercising an adverse effect. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies there is an advance of Rs. 80 in Bombay Saw Mills, but there is a decline of Rs. 3 in Ice Co., Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping and Treacher & Co., Limited. Gold Mining shares are depressed with no buyers.

PIECE GOODS.—In the early part of the week, there was a fair enquiry and a moderate business was done, but latterly, in face of the heavy shipments from home, and rather weaker accounts from Manchester, the tone has been quieter again, and we do not put the clearances from the Bazaar at more than about 3,000 packages. From first hands we question whether the sales have been to the same extent, as dealers are chary about entering on distant operations in the existing state of stocks here, but prices are not quotably lower. The favourable accounts from up-country impart a certain amount, of strength to the position, and we question whether values will give way to any important extent, but it is quite evident that supplies are too heavy for any advance so long as shipments from home do not fall off, and of that there seems no great probability at the moment.

Of *Local* makes the sales during the week have been about 2,000 bales at As. 7⅞ to As. 8½ per lb. according to quality, but stocks in the hands of the mills are increasing.

TWIST.—In English Yarns there is practically no change to notice. Stocks although not excessive are certainly ahead of current requirements, and prices are barely supported even for standard qualities. Local Yarns are dull, the sales during the past week being only about 1,500 bales at as. 7⅞ per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is in limited request at a decline of as. 4 per cwt. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal* which although not in excessive supply is still difficult of sale at the decline. *Iron* continues very depressed owing to the large supplies, and prices are considerably below what shipments from home can be laid down at.

COALS on the spot are dull with few buyers in comparison to the available stock, but for distant shipment there is a good demand which sellers show no willingness to meet unless at about as. 8 per ton over buyers' rates. A cargo of Cardiff has been sold at Rs. 14-8 alongside steamer in harbour, but for forward shipment sellers' quotations are, Cardiff Rs. 15, Davison's Rs. 14-4, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 13-8 per ton.

COTTON.—Guided by the tenor of the telegraphic advices from home we had a fair demand in the early part of the week for New Crop Omras which have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy all round, but Old Cotton has been in poor request at about former prices, and at the close both old and now are dull with few buyears. For export, the purchases since last mail left have been about 1,500 bales old, and about 2,200 bales new, but at the moment buyers and sellers seem disposed to hold their hands, the former owing to the quieter accounts from home and the latter to the rains which fell up-country in the early part of the week. The damage done so far is not expected to be very extensive and will be confined to the first pickings of Hingunghaut and Oomrawuttee, in fact the second pickings of these and the Dharwar Crop the rain has been advantageous and will tend to increase the total outturn.

Of new Crop the arrivals so far have only been a few bales and these owing to the rain which has since taken place will by no means fairly represent the after receipts. In the course of another fortnight, however, we shall have increased supplies, but these will again be interrupted by the Mohurrum holidays which take place at the end of the month so that it will be well on in December before any extent of business in ready Cotton will be practicable. As regards the total yield opinions have not changed materially, and a large proportion still hold to exports of close on a million bales for the first six months of the coming year.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	11,750	6,250	4,834
Since 1st Sept.	81,010	47,232	63,454
Since 1st Jan.	1,165,605	1,102,099	829,224

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 14,882 bales, making a total of 934,942 bales since 1st January as against 898,193 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* canal, without commision:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
F. G. F. Omra, Ready		Rs. 173=4 9/16d.	
G. F. do.	do.	„ 164=4 11/32d.	
Good Dholleras	do.	„ 193=5 1/16d.	
F. G. F. do.	do.	„ 184=4 27/32d.	
G. F. do.	do.	„ 176=4¾d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready		„ 192=5 1/32d.	
F. G. F. Westerns,	do.	„ none	
G. F. do.	do.	„ 163=4 5/16d.	
New—			
Good Omra,	March delivery	„ 205=5¾d.	
F. G. F. do.	do. do.	„ 195=5¼d.	
G. F. do.	do. do.	„ 186=4 29/32d.	
Good Ginned Broach	do. do.	„ 228=5 15/16d.	
Good Bengal,	January do.	„ 174=4 19/32d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is only arriving in limited quantities, but the demand from home is so restricted that prices give way from day to day and we now quote Rs. 6·3 to Rs. 6·4 for ready old and Rs. 6·3 per cwt. for New Crop April delivery. The New Crop so far promises remarkably well *Rapeseed* has also receded to Rs. 6·3 per cwt, but the quotation is nominal in the absence of supplies. *Gingelly* is dull at Rs. 32 to Rs. 34 per candy with few buyers.

WHEAT is arriving very freely, but notwithstanding extremely depressed accounts from home, the large number of previous contracts which have to be covered prevents any decline in rupee prices. We quote:—Best White Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½, No. 2 Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	14p.ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	303
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.

LAND COMPANIES.

Crore Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	4,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	10	215

*For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	425 965
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	420
Bellasy	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,300xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Mofussil Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	435xd.
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	305
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	185
Prince of Wales Press	120		1,500	225	1,420
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs.	80 1,000xd
Sassoon Press Co.	400	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co.	150	1,000	all	50	460

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	„ 230
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-12
Gold Leaf	„ 19-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-8
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Queen Cliff, 595 tons, Captain J. Davies, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Yoxford, 1,257 tons, Captain Robert Meadows, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (8th Oct.), with a cargo of 1,929 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE ship William Douglas, 1,363 tons, Captain Thomas Douglas, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (5th July), with a cargo of 18,029 boxes kerosine oil, and 100 boxes machine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Hajee A. L. Bulladina, two European officers, one Native officer, six second class, and 182 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,577 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingoria.—Major Hubbusly, Surg. Worgan, Lieut. Davison, and Mr. Edward Hogan. For Ratnagherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker. For Goa.—Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. T. Marivale, Mr. G. Krishna, Mr. H. P. Donaldson, Mr. G. R. Vasey, Mr. R. de Rosario, Mr. R. G. Moore, Mr. Hurrychand Govindjee; Mr. P. L. de Silva, Mr. F. D. Souza, Mr. Henry Yettie, Mr. Venayek Pandorung; Mr. N. D. Silva, Mr. Kekobad Hormusjee, and Mr. H. Duprat. For Carwar.—Mr. Pinhey. For Cannanore.—Surg. and Mrs. A. J. O'Hora. For Mangalore.—Mr. W. Maynard, and 46 deck for diffrent ports.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Yoxford (s)	Meadows	Cardiff, Oct. 28.
	William Douglas	Douglas	New York, July 5.
	Sumatra (s)	Scrivener	Suez, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
9	Mary Nelson	Wood	Chittagong.
	Maurice-et-Reunion (s)	Nicolas	London.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	Davison	P. G. via Kurrachee

The barque Queen Cliffe, Davies, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee,
Steamer Assaye, to Trieste, Venice, &c.
Steames Rossmore, to Liverpool.
Ship Glencaladh, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
4	D. of Sutherland (s)	Cox	London, Sept. 24.
	Deccan (s)	Seaton	London, Sept. 25.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Bombay, Oct. 12.
5	Discoverer (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Baron Colonsay	Brokenshar	Cardiff, July 17.
	Bectram Rigby	Weall	Liverpool, June 28.
	Tycoon	McGregor	Natal, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4—Steamers Medina and Purulia, Ship Sydney Dacres. Barques John O'Gaunt and Monmouthshire.
Nov. 5—Steamers Ellora, Celtic Monarch and Maharaja. Ship Phasis. Barque Thurso.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s)—408 plates hard spelter, Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—35 packages glassware, Oomersey Premjee.
India (s)—20 cases painkiller, Essoffally Heptoola; 60 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Clan Stuart (s)—138 cases sewing machines, N. M. Patell.

FROM LONDON.

Hartlepool (s)—46 casks cement, D. R. Kerawala and Co; 75 drums turpentine, Jeewabhoy Heptoola; 1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 667 cakes copper, Benn, Ashley and Co; 27,813 plates hard spelter, Lyon and Co; 15 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee; 10 cases quinine, Owen and Okell.
Sarmatian—300 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 109 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 50 cases slates, Jamasjee and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Chandabhoy Ramchandji.
Verona (s)—9 cases writing papers, Nuzurally Cumroodin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Tulley, Surg., on duty, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 8.

Haywood, Major, W. Yorkshire, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Courtenay, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on duty, from Quetta.
Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, on ——, from Kurrachee.
Candy, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Wikeley, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Delhi.
Smyth, Major, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Challmor, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

NOVEMBER 9.

White, Lieut.-Col., 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Simla.
Guarde, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Indore.
Colville, Lieut., Punjab Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Vidal, Lieut., 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Mebidpur.
Frith, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Peshawar.
Whish, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Knott, Vet. Surgn. on duty, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Dawson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

NOVEMBER 9.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Worgan, Surg., on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 9.

1. Vol. J. Lyons is transferred from F. to B. Company from this date.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company:—
Vols. A. Read, R. Black, W. Scott, and A. Daley.
3. There will be no more ammunition issued on the Range at Sewrie. Members requiring it either for practice or class firing are requested to send to Head-Quarters for it.
4. E. Company will parade for position Drill every day this week at 6-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. As the Company will commence class firing on Monday next, the 14th instant, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to attend for position Drill. The last position Drill will be on Saturday morning next, the 12th inst.
5. There will be instruction parades every morning at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. Recruits are particularly requested to attend every morning in order to qualify themselves to join their Companies at Company Drill.
6. The following promotion is sanctioned from this date—viz., Corpl. R. Parrett to be Sergeant in D. Company.
7. The undermentioned members of H. Company belonging to the Poona Detachment having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Corpl. Williamson, Bugler J. Toolman, Vols. F. Baptist, E. Barwick, W. Bather, H. Cautem, T. H. Corkery, J. M. Demellio, A. Fenwick, H. C. Jones, W. H. Johnson, T. Rees, J. Rosario, F. Ross, and F. Lewe.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 5.)

Mr. J. D. Gael is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th August.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the Chief Comsr. of Coorg to be ex-officio Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in that Province.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. M. Ferrars, formerly Senior Inspr. of Schools in British Burma, and on his retransfer to the Forest Dept., the following arrangements are sanctioned in the Educational Department of that Province:—

Mr. L. A. Goss, Junior Inspr., to officiate as Senior Inspr. of Schools, with effect from the date of Mr. Ferrars' departure on furlough.

Moung Po Moung, Dy. Inspr. of Schools, Prome, to officiate as Junior Inspr.

Moung Po Moung, to officiate as Senior Inspr. of Schools, with effect from the departure of Mr. L. A. Goss, on leave.

Mr. R. G. Hodson, late Inspr. of Schools in Mysore and now Offg. Principal of the Rangoon High School, to be Senior Inspr. of Schools, with effect from the 1st Oct.

The services of Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Tanner, of the Survey of India, on special duty under the Foreign Dept., are replaced at the disposal of the Revn. and Agricl., Dept., with effect from the 1st Nov.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. G. W. Deane as Actg. Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, during the absence of Mr. T. Croysdale, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Govt.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to officiate as Dy. Acctt. Genl., Madras.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to officiate as Asst. Accts. Genl., Madras.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate as Asst. Acctt. Genl., Punjaub.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the [illegible] which are used in the EUROPEAN EYE HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

WE publish in another column the notification of the Government of India regarding the Famine Insurance Fund. It is satisfactory to know that this year the funds are not to be misapplied, but that the engagements so solemnly made by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, though repudiated by themselves, are to be carried out by their successors. Seventy-five lakhs accruing to the fund this year, and seven-and-a-quarter lakhs which will be charged to the fund next year, are to be used in redeeming loans; the debenture loan of 1868, amounting to Rs. 60,03,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, will be liquidated, and the transfer loan of 1871, amounting to Rs. 22,19,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The latter will be paid off on the 13th February next, and the former on the 1st June next. The taxes coming so inequitably from a single class are at least to be put to some purpose, and not wasted in fruitless wars. At the same time we would have preferred to see the insurance fund invested in Government paper, the interest being paid to the credit of the fund, as is done at home in the sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt. It may be said that the course now pursued comes to the same thing, and this is practically true; but how will it be when we have another Sir John Strachey in charge of our finances? The advantage of having Famine Commissioners to whom the insurance fund shall be paid, and who themselves will invest the fund in Government securities, is that there will be much less danger of a recurrence of a misappropriation of the fund. Again, the moral effect of a fund thus administered is greater. If the public sees a fund accumulating year by year which will be available for use in time of famine, they recognise something tangible for the purpose; and when the expenses of Government are abnormally increased, as they were by the late famine, the credit of the country would stand higher, and there would be less depression in securities. If, however, we have to meet famine charges with only a somewhat reduced debt, the latter is not appreciated. The only fact that is realised is that a large loan must be put upon the market, and prices are affected accordingly. We have maintained from the beginning that the only safe and the most effective method of dealing with the famine insurance fund was to appoint Commissioners who would receive the fund and invest the same in Government paper; and while the course of the present Government is an honest appreciation of the fund, it is not the best method of dealing with it. Unless the plan we recommend is adopted, we find it difficult to understand what the duties and responsibilities of the long-promised Commission can be.

THE Punjab is not only the most bumptious but also dullest, of Indian provinces. Once in forty years comes an Afghan war, and the Punjab breaks into sudden excitement, such as one beholds on the *débris* of an anthill which an unwary foot has dissipated about the persons of its unsuspecting inhabitants. Sowars gallop about wildly; deputy commissioners rush over their districts, bullying the zemindars for baggage animals; and long lines of troop-trains discharge their cargoes of horses, *impedimenta*, and men at every station between Delhi and Peshawur. Then it is that eloquent secretaries openly talk of the Punjab as the "Sword and shield of India"—as the Keystone Governorship, the Empire Province, to which Hindustan, Bengal, and Bombay are but mere appendages; and that the Punjabi *padre* invoking the aid of the God of Battles, distributes her benedictions among the other divisions of the Indian Empire, much in the same way in which the Scotch minister, when blessing big Cambray and little Cambray, threw in "the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." Then it is that the local Press—situated on those far limits, as the sentinel Press, of the English *Raj*—reminds the public of "our principal political forecasts," and, furbishing its rusty weapons, resumes its task of stemming "the tide of Russian aggression." The very drawing-rooms smell of gun-powder; and the half-caste *Keranis* of the law-courts talk weightily of "our prestige." But the monotone of intervening years is for the most part relieved only by mysterious rumours of midnight scuffles at obscure outposts. Afridi prowlers storm a sentry-box, and decamp with half-a-dozen Commissariat bullocks and a gun; the messes recall the good old times of Campbell, Nicholson, and Chamberlain, and, backed by the sentinel Press, urge the Local Government to despatch "a punitive expedition;" a *jirgah* is called, and informed by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, or Peshawur, in his too classical Pushtoo, that the Supreme Government cannot view with indifference any attempt to disturb the peace of the frontier; and after its brief spasm of galvanized activity, the Punjab settles quietly down to its normal drowsy condition. Ayoub has vanished into space. The memory of the last burglarious incident near the Kooki Kheyl border has died away. In domestic politics there is only a squabble about Brahmins, bricks, and beef; but this concerns only the *terra incognita* of native life. The Punjab is once more a wilderness haunted by colonels.

We have said that the brick and beef question interests natives only. It is a pity that [illegible] which are used in the EUROPEAN EYE HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AGRA, Nov. 9.

The Viceroy reviews the troops in garrison camp on Monday afternoon next, at five o'clock, on the parade-ground.

To-morrow he receives visits from several chiefs. The municipal address will be presented in the evening after dinner.

The Canning School expect a visit from their Excellencies on Tuesday.

A ball given at the Rink last night by the station to the visitors passed off successfully. There were a large number of guests present, and the band of the King's Dragoon Guards was in attendance.

The Viceroy and party returned from Futtehpore-Sikri this evening shortly before dinner, after a successful trip.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and suite arrived in Calcutta to-day from Darjeeling. After the usual greetings his Honour proceeded to Belvedere.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MURDER ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Lefroy, who was charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, has been found guilty, and sentenced to death.

OBITUARY.

General Charles James Wright, R.A.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

The result of the second ballot shows that Socialist candidates have been elected at Breslau, Mayence, and Greitz.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.

M. de Kállay has declared that his recent speech to the Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament was incorrectly reported, and that what he really said was that "neither Italy nor Austria had anything to ask or fear from one another."

THE BOSNIANS AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Bosnian leaders have protested to Mr. Gladstone against Austrian oppression.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

The semi-official *Post* publishes an article stating that Prince Bismarck, disheartened at the turf the elections have taken, wishes to resign the Chancellorship of the Empire, leaving the Government to the Clerical party and the Conservatives.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 7th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Pair Dholera 4¼

The Manchester market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-9

8¼ do. 6-9

40's Mule Twist 0-0½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84⅜

4½ " 91⅜

3 " Consols for account ... 100⅝

5 " French Rentes 117

Bar Silver 51½

Oriental Bank Shares £20

Chartered do, do £23-10

Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares £21

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £50

Departure—Ramleh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 9, 6-44 A. M.

Mail-steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 9, 6-15 A. M.

Mail-steamer Clyde, from Aden, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 8.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·1 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 76·1

" 10 a.m. .. .. 84·0

" 2 p.m. .. .. 87·2

" 4 p.m. .. .. 84·4

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Olive, Lady Fergusson, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and Mrs. Emily Adam, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. P. Adam, C. B., lately Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

A CORRESPONDENT at Simla writes that the weather up there just now is most enjoyable, but very cold.

COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.B., the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, who went home in August last, on privilege leave, returned by the mail yesterday evening. Colonel Gordon will resume his duties at Simla on the 11th instant; and shortly afterwards proceed to join Army Headquarters at the Presidency.

THE late extensive robbery from the Lahore treasury has led to the appearance of an order in the *Gazette of India* embodying "rules to be observed in future for the storage of coins in strong-rooms."

THE Secretary of State has ordered the recently-revised scale of pensions for officers who entered the Staff Corps subsequently to Sept., 1866, to be extended to officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Janni as Consul for Norway and Sweden at Bombay.

The Council of Regency of the Maharaja of Pattiala has given Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of establishing a new hospital at Kasauli.

The Maharaja of Dumraon, who was lately created a K.C.S.I., died on Saturday last.

THE number of emigrants that left Calcutta during August last was 1,012 (681 men and 331 women), of whom 401 went to Trinidad and 611 to Demerara. Of the total number 571 went from the North-West Provinces, 283 from Oudh, and 84 from Behar. There were only 6 from Madras and Bombay combined.

THE marriage of Prince Ram Sing, second son of the Maharaja of Kashmir, which was so long postponed, is now in course of celebration at Jamu. The bride is the sister of the Raja of Lumbagranw.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and staff, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Sindia-Nimach State Railways, left Mhow by mail-train on the 1st inst. to meet the Viceroy at Agra. The party was to proceed (over the unopen portion of the line) from Chitor to Nasirabad by special train.

THE B. I. S. N. Company are having a run of bad luck. The grounding of the steamers Africa and Ethiopia has been followed by an accident to the s. s. Navarino, one of the Calcutta-London boats of the same company. The *Englishman* states that the Navarino, "on her arrival off town, about 2 o'clock p. m., on the 3rd inst., bumped with great force against No. 5 jetty. The injury sustained by the vessel was slight, but the jetty was damaged considerably. An inquiry will be held as to the cause of the accident."

THE new Governor of Madras is already being plied with addresses. One of these interesting productions, which is to be presented as "the humble welcome address of the Committee of the Triplicane Literary Society," takes up some two-and-a-half columns of small type in the *Madras Times*. Poor Mr. Grant Duff! Fighting against Mr. Maclean at Elgin was preferable to this.

COLONEL H. R. NEWDIGATE, C. B., who commanded the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade when it was a part of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and who afterwards was Brigadier of the Lower Kurram Brigade, has been appointed to the command of the 6th Regimental District at Warwick, *vice* Colonel Dunne, who retires. Colonel Newdigate was placed on half-pay in June, 1880, on the completion of his five years' tenure of command.

A GOOD-SERVICE pension, vacant by the succession of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, C.B., to colonel's allowances, has been conferred on Major-General Loch, C.B., at present in command of the Aden Brigade. General Loch's war services include the Punjab campaign of 1849, where he commanded the Bombay column through the siege of Multan; the Mutiny, where he served in Awah, Gwalior, and with "Smith's Brigade" in Central India; and the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867.

CAPTAIN P. W. WATTS, Garrison Insructor, Bangalore, has proceeded on furlough, and Captain G. Henry, Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners, officiates in the appointment.

H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB starts on the 10th instant for the Peshawar frontier, where he will be on tour for rather more than a month. According to published arrangements, the principal halts will be at Peshawar and Kohat. His Honour returns to Lahore a few days before Christmas.

AT the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, the Board of Directors were empowered to raise the additional capital required for carrying out the extension line of railway, the capital to be raised at such times and in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council. This is for the extension from Moradabad, in Rohilkund, to Saharanpur, on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. The cost is estimated at £1,600,000.

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 1st November are officially summarised in the following "General Remarks":—The north-east monsoon has apparently set in in parts of Southern India, as slight rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State, and more is expected. In Coorg and the Nizam's Territories also rain is needed in places, and it is urgently required in the Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency. In Berar and the Central Provinces, in the Central India and Rajputana States, and in the Punjab (excepting one district) agricultural prospects are good; the kharif crops are being harvested, and rabi sowings are in progress. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh also the rabi is being generally sown, though sowings are hindered in some localities by deficient moisture. In Bengal the standing crops are promising, and operations for the winter crops are going on satisfactorily; more rain is, however, wanted in Orissa. In Assam and British Burma agricultural prospects are good.

THE Viceroy in Council has had under consideration "the question of the necessity of the presence with the Government of India in Simla of certain offices under the direct control of the Government of India, which either come up to Simla every year or are located at Simla," with the result that it has been resolved that the offices of the Accountant-General, Military Department, the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Director-General of the Post-office of India, the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, the Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India, and the Press Commissioner with the Government of India shall accompany the head-quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla in connection with the departments to which they are attached; and from next year the rules in the Simla Allowances Code shall extend to all these officers. and the establishments attached to these head-quarters of the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India during the hot and rainy seasons are at Simla. There is no extra expense by this arrangement, which is allowed to continue. The offices of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and of the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations are not in future to accompany the Government of India to Simla. The head-quarters of the former will in future be permanently located in Calcutta; and of the latter at Meerut. The offices of the Surgeon-General of her Majesty's Forces in Bengal; the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; the Director-General of Railways; the Inspector-General of Military Works; the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works; and the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity already have their head-quarters permanently located at Simla, and the present arrangements regarding them will continue. Besides these, the offices of the Commissary-General, Bengal, and of the Director of Army Remount Operations are from next year to be permanently located at Simla.

THE Government chaprasis, who were honoured with a chanter in that cleverest of Indian books, Sir Ali Baba's *Twenty-one days in India*, have a resolution all to themselves in the last *Gazette of India*, wherein it is set forth that "the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration certain representations, to the effect that generally the pay allowed to the orderly peons, chaprasis, darwans, and farashes employed in public offices in Calcutta is small in comparison with the cost of living there, and that, owing to this fact, considerable difficulty is experienced in securing for these posts the services of respectable men. His Excellency in Council considers that these representations are not unfounded. In view, therefore, of improving to some extent the position and prospects of this class of servants, the Governor-General in Council has decided that of the entire complement of orderly peons, chaprasis, darwans, and farashes attached to an office under the Government of India in Calcutta, one-fourth (allowing in each case one for any fraction) shall receive pay at Rs. 8 and three-fourths at Rs. 7 a month. As regards the jemadar of such an office, his Excellency in Council has further decided that he shall commence with an initial pay of Rs. 12 and rise to Rs. 15 a month, by a single increment after five years' service in that capacity."

Two other jurors write to the *Madras Mail* to complain of Mr. Justice Kernan's treatment of them. "Another Indignant Juror" says:—"If I am inefficient,—and his Lordship's remarks are capable of no other construction,—it is manifestly absurd to place me in the jurybox. It would be alike unfair both to the prosecution and to the prisoner, and I could not possibly hope to be of assistance to the judge. What other logical conclusion can be arrived at but that my presence in the jurybox is an anomaly? I am again sworn as a juror, and this Lordship's remarks are not withdrawn. I shall take the oath smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong, and feeling that if I give an independent verdict, I shall be liable again to be held up as an object of derision and scorn. Will it be possible, I ask, under such circumstances that I can give a verdict as free from bias as I should, if the judge had not censured us because we had both the presumption to hold an opinion adverse to his Lordship and the audacity to assert it?" The *Mail* concludes a leading article on the matter as follows:—"Mr. Justice Kernan, we respectfully submit, has been led by an unfortunate impatience to encroach upon the rights of jurors, and we shall be glad if he will take the earliest opportunity that offers before the present Sessions are over, to make that admission which will satisfy future juries that they will not be exposed to the censure of the High Court Bench for honestly doing their duty to the best of their ability."

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, Oct. 20, states:—At the Yorktown celebration the crowning feature of the entertainment was the reading at the conclusion of the ceremonies by Secretary Blain of a general order from President Arthur declaring, "In recognition of the friendly relation so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in trust and confidence of peace and goodwill between the two countries for all centuries to come, and, especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious Sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies, commemorative of the valour and success of our forefathers in their patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the Army and Navy of the United States now at Yorktown; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly." This was warmly applauded, the band playing, "God save the Queen."

TROOPS FROM NATAL.

INTIMATION has been received that the, 4th Hussars will proceed from Natal to India in the hired transports Calabria and Hankow; on dates which will be hereafter notified by the Quartermaster-General, and that the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers may be expected to arrive at Bombay from Natal in the troopship Orontes about the first week in January.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 5th Nov. 1881.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	73,329	0	0
Merchandise	1,06,941	0	0
Telegraph	444	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,80,914	0	0

Corresponding week in Oct. 1880. Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,237	0	0
Merchandise	50,413	0	0
Telegraph	340	0	0
Other Receipts	1,389	0	0
Total Rs.	93,290	0	0
Increase Rs.	87,624	0	0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dwine service, on board the Glen Caladh, 7-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Kellar, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Oxford (s), from Cardiff; William Douglas, New York; Sumatra (s), Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mary Nelson, to Chittagong; Maurice-et-Reunion (s), London; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Huzara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Punjaub (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Coventhna entered the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Hashakshaw fair will be held at Chinch-bunder, 2nd Row, to-morrow (Friday), the 11th instant.

FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed remains of Abas Ally Mírza were brought into Bombay from Hyderabad (Deccan) on Tuesday last *en route* to Kerbella.

GOVERNOR OF DIU.—Major Assençao e Sa, the newly-nominated Governor of Diu, was to leave Portugal in course of the last month to join his appointment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 3rd November, was 53 feet and 5 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 56 feet and 1 tenth.

THE S. S. CHINDWARA.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chindwara, which was due yesterday from Calcutta, has not arrived yet. We hear the delay is due to her having been ordered to tow off the Ethiopia, which had stranded on the bar in the Mangalore harbour.

FALL OF A ROOF.—A portion of the roof of a chawl situated on the Grant-road, while under repair, fell in on Tuesday evening last, the wood-work being unequal to the weight of the tiles that had been placed thereon. Fortunately no one was injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ebrahim, a pensioned sepoy lately attached to a native regiment, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday with assaulting and using criminal force towards Fatma, woman, and voluntarily causing her hurt, on the 27th ultimo. The prisoner was convicted of voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Falkland-road, on view of the body of Kanoo Jairam, aged five years, the son of a labourer. Deceased was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart laden with coals on Monday last at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Falkland-road level crossing, and died from the effects of the injuries on the following Tuesday evening. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock-cart.

A CURIOUS CRICKET MATCH.—A novel and interesting cricket match took place on Saturday last between the Gamaos corps of the East Yorkshire Regiment and cooks from Ghorpoorie. Two Europeans stood as umpires for them, one man from the Rifle Brigade represented "Ghorpoorie," and a man of the East Yorkshire Regiment, represented the other party. The game resulted in favour of the "Wanowrie cooks," who scored 93 runs. The Ghorpoorie lot made only 63 runs. During the game many a hearty laugh was caused by these "knights of the willow" using technical terms, which they have learnt by watching Europeans play, and which, of course, were used generally at the wrong time.—*Deccan Herald.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s' s. s. Teheran, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for Southampton with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Knight.
Miss Holberton.
Mrs. Arch and 3 children.
Mr. A. H. Wright.
Mrs. D. F. Kipton and child.
Mr. C. H. Byrne.
Mr. Thos. Lott.
Miss Collett.
Mrs. A. Taylor and infant.
Miss Ditmas.
Miss Bland.
Miss and Master Rebslop.
Mr. Wm. Briggs.
A Gentleman.
Mr. J. Earl.
Mr. F. W. Peterson.
Mr. W. Ogden.
Mr. T. L. Seliger.
Mr. D. Kochs.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. J. C. and Mrs. Godby.
Miss Spear.
Lt.-Col. G. S. White.
Mrs. White.
Mrs. F. Galloway and infant.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Campbell.
Col. H. E. Whish.
Mr. Happell.
Dr. and Mrs. Caff.

FOR VENICE.

Major E. H. Eyre.
Mr. T. W. Anderson.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal.

FOR MALTA.—Mr. W. Owen.

The following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Assam, sailing on the 17th November:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. H. A. Brownlow.
Col. Tyndall.
Mr. T. O. Wilkinson.
Mr. R. C. Compton.
Mr. A. Ellis.
Mrs. Watson and ayah.
Mr. J. G. Smith.
Mrs. and Miss Barrett Singleton.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. E. J. Hardcastle.

S. S. Khiva, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on the 24th November:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Currie.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs. Newberry.
Mr. R. H. Mylne.

COMPLAINT UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Cooper delivered the following judgment in the action brought by Dr. Anunta Chintoba against Mr. Kemp for neglecting to take his child, after it had been vaccinated, for examination, within the time required by the Act:—

"Under section 7 of the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877 the parent or guardian of every child born in the city of Bombay shall within six months after the birth of such child take it, or cause it to be taken, to a public vaccinator to be vaccinated, or shall within such period as aforesaid cause it to be vaccinated by some medical practitioner. Section 8 enacts that at an appointed hour upon the same day in the week after vaccination shall have been performed by a public vaccinator or a medical practitioner, or an earlier day, if the public vaccinator or medical practitioner so desire, the parents or guardian shall again take the child, or cause it to be taken, to the public vaccinator, or to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, that he may inspect it and ascertain the result of the operation. Under sec. 11 every public vaccinator or medical practitioner who shall have performed the operation of vaccination upon any child, and shall have ascertained that the same has been successful, shall deliver to the parents or guardian of such child a certificate according to the form of the schedule C., certifying that the said child had been successfully vaccinated. Under section 15 every public vaccinator or medical practitioner who gives a certificate in the form of schedule C. shall within seven days after giving the same transmit a duplicate thereof to the registrar of births of the district where the birth of such child was registered. And it is the duty of the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, to keep certain books, in which shall be registered the duplicate of such certificates, and transmit on the 1st of every month to the Superintendent of Vaccination a return showing all cases in which duplicate certificates have not been received by him. Section 23 enacts that whoever in contravention of the Act neglects without reasonable cause to take or cause a child to be taken after vaccination, to be inspected, shall be punished with fine, which may extend to Rs. 50. There is no power given by the Act to a public vaccinator or medical practitioner to enforce the attendance of a child after vaccination for inspection. The only penalty of Rs. 50, if the parent or guardian neglects, without reasonable excuse, to produce the child at the time mentioned in section 8. The Act throws upon the Superintendent of Vaccination the duty of seeing and inquiring that all children have been vaccinated successfully, and if the parents or guardian have not obtained the certificate under section 11 their neglect to produce such certificate to the notice of the Superintendent of Vaccination on the receipt of the return forwarded to him each month by the registrar, it would be the duty of the Superintendent of Vaccination to inquire into the parents or guardian as to whether the child has been successfully vaccinated; and no doubt the most satisfactory proof to the Superintendent of Vaccination, in the absence of a medical certificate, would be an inspection of the child, and there is no objection to the civil form of letter that the Superintendent of Vaccination has been in the practice of using in asking that a child be brought to him for inspection, to satisfy himself whether or not the child has been successfully vaccinated. In the case of the parent or guardian, after such letter, neglecting or refusing to bring the child, or failing to produce satisfactory proof of the successful vaccination of the child, to the Superintendent of Vaccination, he can after due inquiry, if he comes to the conclusion that the child is an unprotected one, give a further notice to the parent or guardian requiring him to procure the child's being vaccinated. If such notice is disregarded it can be enforced by the laying of an information before a magistrate and causing such parent or guardian to be summoned with the child before the magistrate for such examination as shall be necessary to determine whether such child is an unprotected child; and the magistrate has power, if on such inquiry it appears that the child is unprotected, to make an order directing the child to be vaccinated within a certain time. If any parent or guardian intentionally omit to produce a child under a summons before the magistrate, he is liable to be imprisoned for 6 months and to be fined Rs. 1,000. It being admitted that Mr. Kemp had reasonable excuse for not taking the child to be inspected, the complaint is dismissed."

POLO ACCIDENT.—The *Englishman's* correspondent at the Sonepore Race meeting wrote on the 4th inst.:—"A nasty accident yesterday evening at Polo somewhat spoilt the fun, until the Doctor pronounced that a put out elbow, strained muscles of the right arm and a few bruises were the worst he had to report. Mr. E. Studd, of Dhooly, was playing, using a new saddle, and in turning his pony sharply the top of the saddle parted from the padding, and he was flung heavily to the ground. He was quickly removed to his tent suffering intense pain in the arm, which he bore with wonderful equanimity till the Doctor with the aid of chloroform set him to rights, and he is now doing capitally, though the pain from the strained muscles is still very severe."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FRAUD IN THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions on Monday, the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Charles Campbell Shaw was heard before Mr. Justice Straight. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was charged, under section 409 I. P. C., with criminal breach of trust as a public servant. Mr. C. H. Hill appeared for the prosecution.

At the request of His Lordship, Mr. Hill proceeded to give a history of Shaw's case. Shaw has been seven years in the Opium Department. About October, 1880, he was transferred to Mirzapur Sub-Division. One of his duties was to promote poppy cultivation. The learned counsel then proceeded to describe the process used in this cultivation. On 2nd April, Shaw went to Mirzapur to collect advances from cultivators, and collected Rs. 309-9-3. According to procedure he should have placed this money in the treasure-chest, and entered the amount in the cash-book. The weighments closed on 6th April, and the gomashta states that Shaw placed the money in his private box and proceeded to Ghazipur. The gomashta protested against the irregularity, but Shaw said that he would make it all right. On 30th April, Shaw was directed to make over charge of his office to Mr. Meyers. He did so, and said that he had no credit to the favour of Lower Bengal. Shaw then received his pay and went to Ghazipur. The gomashta was present during the conversation between Shaw and Meyers, and asked him about the deficit. He told him to come to his house, when he payed the gomashta a certain sum of money. Before leaving he promised to send the gomashta the balance due. The gomashta applied to him for the money, and Shaw wrote to say saying that he had left the money in his box at Chunar untouched. Matters were then inquired into, and hence the issue of this prosecution.

Mr. Kernac, the Opium Agent, states that Shaw had hitherto borne a very good character, and that the present was the only instance of impropriety on the prisoner's part.

Prisoner on being questioned by His Lordship said he had no criminal intentions whatever. His Lordship pointed out to the prisoner the great mistake he had made. Prisoner said that at that time he was in debt, and so was tempted to take the money. His Lordship said he would consider his sentence at the close of the next case.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Commander G. Scrivener, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 3 o'clock with the English mails of the 21st Oct. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.
Miss Forbes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wright.
Mrs. Bedford.
Mr. J. Begbie.
Mr. E. Ryves.
Mr. W. G. Stack.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott.
Mrs. A. Palmer.
Mrs. Trevet.
Miss McLeod.
Miss A. Collins.
Lieut. J. M. Owen.
Lieut. Milne.
Mr. Somerlet.
Mrs. Prevost.
Miss J. Sharpe.
Mrs. Campbell, infant, and child.
Col. and Mrs. Nimmo and infant.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Pigot.
Mr. and Mrs. Vogel.
Mr. J. Woodruff.
Dr. Arnott.
Rev. W. Jones and Miss Jones.
Mr. Biast.
Mr. Liebnitz.
Mrs. LeeWarner and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid and infant.
Mr. A. Robinson.
Mr. and Mrs. Nugent and child.
Sir W. Eden.
Mr. D. Lawlor.
Mr. R. Findlay.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. L. Forbes.
Mr. J. W. Quinton.
Mr. H. E. Sullivan.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson.
Mrs. Twentyman and child.
Mr. J. Symmons.
Mr. A. D. Fox.
Mr. Karples.
Mrs. Heber.
Mr. and Mrs. Fryer.
Mr. W. O. Clarke.
Col. and Mrs. Butler.
Capt. H. P. Okden.
Mr. W. Finckl.
Col. D. Laurie.
Col. Gordon.
Major Barnard.
Mr. J. O. Porter.
Col. Meiklejohn.
Mr. Dibbens.
Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and child.
Mr. H. W. Gordon.
Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, infant and European female servant.
Mr. W. F. Stutz.
Major E. Mocken.
Mr. T. Simmons.
Mrs. H. Day.
Major Prideaux.
Major Creak.
Dr. Earle.
Mrs. and Miss Brandreth.
Major Lyons.
Major Wiggins.
Major Mottet.
Mr. Breadall.
Mr. G. H. Ford.
Major Sartorious

FROM ADEN.

Col. W. J. Chads.
Lieut.-Col. Groan.
Lieut. Knowles, R.A.
Capt. Stevens; and 11 natives (deck).

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

5TH TO 21ST OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Balmoral. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, officiated. Sir W. Harcourt, the Home Secretary, has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday visited Swansea, and opened a new dock at that port. They were received with great loyal demonstrations of South Wales, who welcomed the Royal visitors most heartily.

The Princess of Wales has declined to accede to a request that she would form an association to promote the use of English woollen manufactures, for which purpose a circular, setting forth at length her Royal Highness's Private Secretary, has been issued.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a cold at Hawarden, but it has not been deemed necessary to call in medical assistance. The Ultimatum of negotiates, at the request of the Home Secretary, have appointed four police officers for the protection of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Raikes Currie, formerly Member for Southampton, of Signor Raphael Monti, the sculptor, who died in London on Sunday, of Mr. George Lyall, formerly M.P. for Whitehaven; of the Rev. W. C. Kinglake, and of the Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury.

A gale of extraordinary violence raged throughout the British Islands on Thursday night and Friday, causing extensive damage to property and much loss of life. Many persons were injured by the fall of chimneys and slates, and in the country large trees were uprooted by the force of the wind. Telegraphic communication with the provinces and the Continent was almost entirely stopped by the damage done to the wires.

During the gale on Friday a fire broke out at Thaxted, Essex, which destroyed 23 dwelling houses.

The casualties at sea during Friday's gale already reported have been distressingly numerous. Many fishing vessels have been lost with their crews, and no less than 60 men belonging to Eyemouth are believed to have perished.

A conference of Scottish tenant farmers has been held at Aberdeen, and the draft Land Bill prepared by Professor Hunter was approved of.

A Conference of the Farmers' Alliance was held on Tuesday at Westminster, and discussed the clauses of an English Land Bill, which were generally approved.

The annual assembly of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester. Sir W. Lawson, M. P., presided, and a public meeting was held in the evening.

The proceedings of the "Salvation Army" have caused disturbance at Bridgewater. The Exeter magistrates have forbidden processions of the "Army" through the streets. At Galashiels the "Hallelujah Army" was attacked by a mob, and police interference became necessary.

A democratic meeting was held on Sunday, on Clerkenwell-green, at which resolutions denouncing the action of the Government for arresting Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders were passed.

Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant, has retuned to Dublin.

A Viceregal proclamation was issued yesterday in Dublin declaring the Irish National Land League to be an unlawful association, and that all meetings to carry out its designs will be prevented, and, if necessary, dispersed by force. The Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Croke) has issued a letter pronouncing strongly against the recommendation of the Land League against the payment of rent.

The arrest of Mr. Parnell, M. P. (against whom a charge of treason-felony has been laid), has been followed by similar measures directed against Mr. Sexton, M. P., Mr. Dillon, M. P., Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., and Mr. Quinn, assistant-secretary of the National Land League. Mr. Healy, M. P., and Mr. A. O'Connor, M. P., have escaped arrest, although warrants were issued against them.

In Cork, and to some extent in Dublin, the order of the Land League for the closing of shops in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Parnell and others was duly observed.

For several nights there has been much rioting in Dublin, many houses being attacked, the police stoned, and many constables injured. On Wednesday, however, the streets were quiet, and order was maintained by the ordinary police force.

Riotous scenes have occurred at Mallow, Limerick, and other places, and the police, being stoned, charged the crowds assembled, and several persons were injured.

The Lord Chancellor has revoked the commission of Mr. Parnell, M. P., as a magistrate for Wicklow.

At a meeting of the Liberal members of the Dublin Corporation, it was resolved, by a majority of 17 to 7, to propose that the freedom of the city be presented to Mr. Parnell, M. P.

Many threatening letters have been made in Ireland under the Protection Act, chiefly of minor officials of the Land League.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League, held on Tuesday, the receipt of £2,237 was announced. A manifesto, signed by Mr. Parnell and other prisoners in Kilmainham, protesting against the oppressive conduct of the Government, was read, and recommending occupiers of land to pay no rent, and it was announced that the weekly meetings of the League would be suspended for the present.

Discount rates have been declining, and are not more than 4 per cent. Consols closed at 99¾ sellers for money. The other markets have been irregular, being firm at first then weak, and closing with a slight recovery.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Major A. F. Lindsay, Ben. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. H. Cotton, Mad. Ret.; Geo. Lyall, late M. P.; Raikes Currie, late M. P.; Lieut.-Gen. W. Clarke, late 4th Lt. Drag.; Maj. C. J. A. Deane, Mad. Ret.; J. Lake, J. P. for Kent; Lady Baines.

IT is now generally understood in Paris that the Ferry Ministry will continue, contrary to their own desire, to retain office until the meeting of the Chambers, and that immediately afterwards it is they will be compelled to resign by a hostile vote.

The French troops, under General Logerot have begun their march to Kairwan. Two other columns are to co-operate from the east and west respectively. The want of rain is a serious inconvenience for the troops. The Tunis railway has been restored, and native volunteers under French command are being enrolled for the protection of the territories of the capital.

The Ottoman Commissioner have left Alexandria for Constantinople.

The semi-official German newspaper *Kreuz Zeitung* distinctly denies that M. Gambetta, during his recent visit to Germany, had an interview with Prince Bismarck either at Varzin or any other place.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed Count Szlavy to be Foreign Minister in place of Baron Haymerle, but the administrative business of the Foreign Office is to remain with Baron Kallay.

The gale of Friday last extended over the whole of northern Europe. In Holland, northern France, and Germany there was great destruction of property on shore and at sea and some loss of life.

An Imperial ukase has been published at St. Petersburg accepting the resignation by Count Waluieff of the offices of President of the Committee of Ministers and of the Committee of the Caucasus.

The celebration of the centenary of the surrender of Yorktown began on Tuesday. The President and the leading officials of the United States took part in the proceedings. The President has issued a proclamation disclaiming any unfriendly feeling towards England, and directing that at the close of the celebration the British flag shall be saluted by the troops and ships of the United States.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Egan, as representing the Irish Land League, have addressed meetings in New York and Boston, and have obtained votes of sympathy and promises of pecuniary assistance.

An attempt was made to destroy the Cunard steamer Bothnia, lying at New York, by saturating the cabin carpet with a phosphoric preparation, but the intended disaster was prevented by a timely discovery.

The Marquis of Lorne, having completed his North-Western tour, has returned to Ottawa, and will leave Canada for a brief visit to England on the 22nd inst.

According to intelligence received from Meshed, the Ameer's General, Abdul Kudus Khan, has obtained possession of the city of Herat.

The Transvaal Volksraad will, it is believed, ratify the Convention. Great uneasiness exists with respect to Basutland, and it is feared that Masupha will provoke a fresh rising.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Maj N M T Horsford, BSC
Apothy. T Lynes, B.
Mr E N Overbury, MCS.
Lieut H F Cadell, MSC.
Lieut R E Hamilton, R Eng.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C W P Watts, BCS, 7 days.
Mr H D LaTouche, BUCS, 1 mo.
Maj G R Grylls, BSC, 15 days.
Maj A Hill, RB Eng. 1 mo.
Surg-Maj A Deane, B, 3 mo.
Maj C W Campbell, B Cav, 1 mo.
Su g A J Wall, B, 4 mo.
Mr R J Melville, MCS. 6 mo.
Lieut-Col A J Davidson, MSC, 1 mo 29 days.
Lieut

dated from a Land League office, warning the consignee to be careful in handling the bottles, as they contained nitro-glycerine, and were intended for "Buckshot Forster." The police took charge of the bottles, and when examined they were found to be filled with red cabbage water!

On Tuesday a postman named John Welsh found a small box, covered with sheepskin, near the Barony Poorhouse, Glasgow. He kicked the box, when he heard a noise inside. A practical watchmaker believed the box to be an infernal machine. It was delivered to the police, and was ultimately found to be a child's toy, worked with springs.

FENIAN ATTEMPTS TO BURN ENGLISH SHIPS AT NEW YORK.

A New York correspondent writes :—"Two unknown men visited the s. s. Bothnia (Cunard Line) on Sunday evening (Oct. 16) about six o'clock, and asked to see the boatswain. They were allowed to go on board. When they reached the boatswain's door they were told that he was asleep. They said they would walk about the ship till he awoke, and went through the cabin into the passage leading aft. A few minutes later they returned and passed leisurely off the steamer, walking unconcernedly till they reached the end of the pier, when they quickened their pace and disappeared in the darkness. A little later the steward noticed a peculiar smell aft, and hurrying there found a carpet in the passage between the state-rooms saturated with some kind of fluid emitting a vapour and a strong odour. He was about to fold it up when the friction of his feet caused ignition. He carried the flaming mission deck, where it burned with such fury than hepushed it overboard. It would not stop burning until it was lifted under water. A search revealed two flask-shaped bottles unbroken, and a fragment of two others. One seemed to contain phosphorus, and the other some kind of oil like kerosine. Another carpet in the opposite alcove was found soaked, and a third nearer the stem. Slight friction set them in a blaze. The chief officer afterwards ignited the carpet in his room by treading on it. All the carpets were thrown overboard. The unbroken bottles were given to the police. By mixing the contents of them and supplying friction, a flame was produced which melted a telegraph wire. The officers of the company say that the guards who admitted the two men did not examine them closely. The first suspicion was a Fenian plot, but the officers of the company are inclined to think that some discharged employes are the guilty ones. It is said that during the summer freight containing explosives had been rejected at the Cunard and other English steamer docks, but the facts were suppressed for fear of panic."—What if supposed to have been an attempt to burn the Abyssinia Guion steamer, is also reported. The watchman at the pier-gates says that about eight o'clock, on Oct. 17, two Irishmen, well-dressed, wearing broad-brimmed soft hats pulled over their eyes, asked to be admitted to the steamer to see Pat Bourke, who they said, was coal-passer on the Abssinia. The guard said no such person was employed, and refused admission. While asking for admission one of the men stepped into the shadow of the gatepost, and the other kept his face averted. An officer of the company who saw them says they were suspicious-looking characters and unmistakably Irish. They loitered about a while and then went away.

MR. GLADSTONE PROTECTED BY POLICE.

Early in the week the mail left it was announced after that Mr. Parnell's arrest threatening letters of an unusual character were received by Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt. The statement was subsequently denied, but the Home Secretary has been in communication with the Flintshire Court of Quarter Session to provide adequate protection for the Premier at Hawarden Castle, and on Oct. 15th the chairman of the Court said there had been a correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Chief Constable of Flintshire regarding the safety of Mr. Gladstone, and for police protection for Hawarden Castle. Sir W. Harcourt strictly enjoined that all necessary precautions should be taken. Under those circumstances, he applied for the appointment of four constables to be permanently stationed at Hawarden Castle, one-half the expenses of which men would be defrayed by the Government. The chairman said it was absolutely necessary that Mr. Gladstone should receive additional protection. It would be a disgrace to them nationally as well as locally if anything were to be permitted to befall the right hon. gentleman for want of efficient protection. A magistrate observed that the protection was not being afforded at the ratepayers, expense to a private Flintshire gentleman, but to the Prime Minister of England. The Court unanimously granted the application.

Friday's *Evening Standard* states :—The force stationed in and about Hawarden Castle has been augmented by the arrival of Mr. Adams, the County Chief Constable of Flintshire. Mr. Adams has received instructions to take every precaution for the safety of the Premier. Some uneasiness was felt by the family concerning Mr. Herbert Gladstone when the telegraph between this country and Ireland was broken down by the storm, because of a rumour that attempts had been made to assassinate him ; but this report, as is known, proved to be without foundation.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

M. Rochefort, in an article headed "The Irish Republic," says :—"When Parnell, O'Kelley, and Patrick Egan did me the honour of calling on me to ask me to interest the generous French Press in the fate of the great victim of British selfishness, I [illegible] from me the ticklish side of the task. 'Ireland, said Mr. Parnell to me, 'is mainly Catholic, and I know that in France the Liberal and Democratic Press is free-thinking ; but this is a popular, not a religious question, and, moreover I, who represent Ireland in the House of Commons, am a Protestant.' 'You have one means,' I replied, 'of harmonizing everything. Induce your country to become a Republic. It will then have all the Republicans with it. They will no longer ask who is its God.' We do not know whether this advice has been followed, but we rejoice to see that the Irish movement is now going on to the cry of 'Long live the Republic.' This flag will rally everybody and will arouse an enthusiasm even in the English artisans, who are beginning to feel they might be of as pure blood as their masters the lords, most of whom are drunk by 6 o'clock at night. The Republic is a common ground on which all may agree. The Irish clergy, hitherto unimportant, inasmuch as the English laws up to 30 years ago forbade the Irish the right of learning to read unless they were priests, tried at first to withstand the agrarian agitation, which is specially Catholic and Social about it : but they speedily saw they were ruining themselves by refusing to join it, and now savage and mercantile England has believers as well as unbelievers against her."

After speaking of the arrest of Mr. Parnell and "our friend O'Kelly, whom we knew in America after our escape from New Caledonia," of Ireland being full of meetings pending her being full of barricades, of the refusal to pay rents, just as at the end of the Empire people began preparing to refuse to pay taxes, of English despotism having for two centuries forbidden any Irishman to possess a gun, or even a pistol, and of the ease of smuggling carbines, M. Rochefort says :—"The information sent us by our friends in Ireland makes us hope that all patriots are about to rise *en masse* for the expulsion of the foreigner who is starving and plundering them without pity or shame."

M. Rochefort then speaks of Mr. Parnell having been watched by French detectives at Paris, denounces M. Gambetta and M. Challemel-Lacour, and concludes by saying :—"The battle has begun. Victimizers and victims are at conflict. The English Government, like all Governments, a coward, is probably about to release Parnell, just as our own released Blanqui ; but there is a moment when concessions are as futile as severities. If it persists in keeping its prisoners, it is very ill ; and if it resolves on restoring them to liberty, it is scarcely likely to become better."

The *Monde*, the organ of the Nuncio and the Archbishop, strongly reprobates this article of the *Intransigeant*. It remarks that the cheers for the Republic were confined to a Dublin meeting, and that worse advice than M. Rochefort's cannot be imagined. The real truth, it says, is this :—"Ireland stands alone. Ireland can hope for no aid from without. The sympathy of Republicans for Ireland will never be more than Platonic. The English artisans, with rare exceptions, approve the rigorous measures just adopted by Mr. Gladstone. England will shrink from no severity in maintaining Ireland in strict dependence. England has a comparatively for[illegible] army, and Ireland has not the shadow o[illegible]s of an army. England surrounds Ire[illegible] her powerful navy, and can prevent the smu[illegible] of arms much more easily than that of lace. Lastly, Ireland cannot break out in open revolt against England without adding [illegible]er sanguinary page to the history of her long mi[illegible]fortune."

The Republican papers profess to have interviewed Father Sheehy and Mr. Egan. The former is represented as glad to revisit Paris, where he was educated after fourteen years' absence. He described himself as a Republican and Ireland as Democratic ; spoke of money flowing in to the Land League from all parts of the world, of £15,000 being received every week ; of 90,000 men assembling a fortnight ago in Cork ; of the union which, unlike O'Connell's time, now existed ; and of such agitations always being the precursors of revolution. Father Sheehy is further represented as denying that he had ever preached politics. "In the church I am a priest. In the meeting I am a citizen. When I was arrested Mr. Forster was nicknamed 'priest-hunter.' I told my friends they were wrong ; it was not the priest, but the patriot who was shut up." He concluded by confidently predicting the repeal of the Union. Mr. Egan is described as stating that for Mr. Dillon imprisonment would be certain death, and that perhaps this event, Mr. Parnell's prolonged incarceration, or the slightest incident, would be the signal for a general rising. This had been delayed because, although the people and the clergy were with the agitation, the co-operation of the 12 million American-Irishmen had first to be secured. That section had hitherto contributed only money, but was about to take an active part. It would be ready [illegible]st signal, and the insurrection might sudde[illegible] everywhere.

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THE CASE OF MABEL WILBERFORCE.

At the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on Oct. 21st, Mabel Wilberforce, 27, spinster, was again placed in the dock, charged with perjury. Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner was undefended. At the request of the prisoner, who remarked the case was going on under her protest, all witnesses were ordered out of court. Mr. Lomax, shorthand clerk to Messrs. Cooke and Robinson, examined by Mr. Williams, then proceeded to read portions of the cross-examination of the prisoner when plaintiff in the action she brought against Mr. Philp in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which she stated she was born in San Francisco in 1854, and her father's name, Basil Wilberforce, and her mother's Mary Shipley. When 10 years of age she left San Francisco, and, after visiting Japan and China, went by way of Cape of Good Hope to Venice, and thence to Paris, where she was at school in the Rue St. Josephine, and was under the care of a Mrs. Bowles, until the war with Germany. After being a few days at the Charing-cross Hotel, she returned to the United States, and went to Indianopolis, where she remained until her father, who was a surgeon, went to Mexico, and on his return again visited San Francisco, from whence she was brought over to England by her father and placed for six months at a school situated in Lansdowne-place, Brighton, kept by a Miss Smith, but she did not know her Christian name. This would be about the year 1872. She then returned to America, where she remained until the Turkish war. She left New York in company with Mrs. Sumner Wilberforce, a cousin, and servant to Brest, on board a German steamer. In correcting this evidence, the prisoner stated at the trial that she was at school at Brighton in 1866 with her brother, and that in 1867 she was at school at Camden place, Cyampion hill. She denied that she had ever resided in either Dover or Manchester ; and also stated that although she had heard of a person named Trenefide or Treninic, she did not know him, as he died before she was born. She also stated that she had never been delivered of a child at Dover, or that she was acquainted with anyone of the name of Shuckborough or the Countess Spenefils. When asked whether she recognised a photograph supposed to be of herself and two children, she denied all knowledge of it.

The prisoner here interposed, and, addressing Mr. Justice Hawkins, asked that another photograph should be put in. She desired to have the one taken at Nice some three years ago. This having been done, the Registrar of Dover produced a book showing that a child, the daughter of Amy Evangeline Trenefide, was born in 1862. The prisoner, on being asked whether she would have this evidence put in now, said she had not sufficient legal accumen to understand the case, and wished only to call the attention of his lordship to the very cruel cross-examination she had been subjected to in the Queen's Bench.

The reading of the shorthand writer's notes was then continued, and on the conclusion of the cross-examination of the second day's evidence, Mr. Justice Hawkins pointed out to the prisoner that she could have other portions of the report read if she thought proper.—The prisoner, in reply, said she was very much puzzled over the case, as she understood she was arraigned for having committed perjury on the 5th of July.—Mr. Justice Hawkins said this was a mistake, for the indictment covered any act of perjury which was committed during the trial before Mr. Justice Field.—The prisoner said she had no opportunity of seeing the notes of the trial, and it was impossible to carry all the evidence in her head. One important point which she wished to enforce upon the court was that the notes set forth that she travelled from Shussela to Varna with Dr. Sandwith, and the learned counsel in his opening said Dr. Humphrey Sandwith. Now, that was very important, as there were three Dr. Sandwiths.

Mrs. Thompson, of Dover, was then sworn, but, previous to giving evidence, the prisoner said she could not go into any indelicate matters, and was in hopes that one of his lordship's sex would have been in court to have gone into the matter. She would rather endure any sentence than have to listen to the Dover evidence.—Mr. Justice Hawkins briefly reminded the prisoner of the nature of the charge, and said that as she had answered questions in the civil trial to which it was alleged she had given untrue answers, it was imperative that all this should be gone into.

The witness then proceeded to give her evidence. She said that in 1861 she kept a lodging-house at 33, East Cliff, Dover, and that the prisoner, who went by the name of Mrs. Trenéfide, and had a boy named York Trenefide, resided in her house for about five months. Witness saw the prisoner again eight or nine years afterwards, when she was visiting at the house of a Mrs. Sinckborough. The prisoner, in consequence of leaving Mrs. Shockborough, stayed for two or three days in witness's house.

The prisoner declined to question the witness, and said she would leave all to the jury. She would not lay down the crown of her womanhood in the court.

By the Court : Witness had not seen the prisoner from the time she was in Dover until she saw her at Westminster Hall. She was told she was coming up to see Mrs. Trenefide.

Mrs. Church, daughter of the last witness, corroborated her mother's statement. The case is proceeding.—*Globe.*

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant having felt aggrieved at some remarks made by the Bishop of Manchester in a speech he recently delivered denouncing secularism as "breaking down the purity of English family life," asked his lordship to prove his assertion. In his reply his lordship remarks :—"I say advisedly, [illegible] men who mix among the working classes, and know their thoughts, that the sanctities of domestic life are not valued by men who adopt the atheistic and secularist hypothesis. A book that has been condemned as utterly immoral in its teachings and tendency, 'The Fruits of Philosophy'—for which I believe, with some uncertainty you are responsible—is still publicly sold in the streets of Manchester, and was not long ago taken by a clergyman in Burnley out of the hands of a young unmarried female Sunday scholar, who was thus taking poison into her nature. In Manchester, not many months since, 47 men were apprehended by the police, engaged in the most detestable practices, and I say disinctly and firmly, that if men's faith in a God and righteousness is destroyed, and they are taught that there is no hereafter and no account to be given of their lives here, these doctrines and their natural and necessary outcome will destroy the moral health of life at its root and make purity an impossible virtue. I feel bound to lift up my voice against these terrible issues wherever I have the opportunity. The spreading canker of impurity in all classes of society, of which medical men sadly assure me, is the one thing that alarms me for the future of England."

GENERAL BURNABY ON THE ARMY.

Major-General Burnaby, in returning thanks for the Army at Newcastle, said :—"This country has, perhaps, fewer men under arms in proportion to the population than any other nation ; and it has a stronger second line, relatively to the number of men with the colours, than any other European nation ; but when we consider how vast are our possessions, and how extended one from the other, and likewise the immense lines of frontier and of sea boundary we have to maintain, it behoves us that these men who are with the colours should be everything that is perfection. Now, the cost of every British soldier under the colours is no less than £140 a year, and compared with the cost of foreign soldiers—with France at the head with £51, and going down to Italy, with £30 per head—there is every reason way this £140 should be spent in the most efficient manner." General Burnaby continued : —"After an experience of some 34 years in a distinguished regiment—namely, the Grenadier Guards—I am able to tell you, so far as you value my experience, that I am not of opinion that the stamina of our soldiers is that which it should be, particularly if it is compared with the stamina of other European nations. They seldom enlist a young man before he has attained his 21st year—I am now speaking particularly of Germany—whereas we take recruits as early as 18 years of age ; and very often it is found that they leave the colours on the short-service system before they become thoroughly acclimatized and experienced to undergo the hardship and fatigues of war, which they at any moment may be called upon to undergo with so small an army as we have."

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

An interim general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 20 at the City Terminus Hotel (Sir William J. Baynes presiding), for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30. The balance sheet having been taken as read, the Chairman said it was his duty to declare a dividend of 10s. per share, which was at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the whole capital of the bank, payable from the 1st of November next. Turning to the balance-sheet, which was only for the half-year, he considered it, as far as it went, very satisfactory, except as regarded the dividend. The whole of the accounts had improved. They had entered into a contract to dispose of their premises at Melbourne at the price they had cost, and had taken other premises which were the most eligible in the city. With regard to the amount which was available for dividend, they were much disappointed. The unexpected announcement of the result of the Paris Monetary Conference had upset all business transactions in India, and the reports of their managers might almost be stereotyped, so general was the complaint of the small difference of profit between the money borrowed and the money lent. There was an increase now apparent in the demands for bills, especially in Australia, and in the absence of disturbing causes, he thought they might look forward to a more profitable business now being done.—In reply to an invitation to ask any questions the shareholders might wish to put, Mr. Atkins referred to the charges in the blance sheet of £86,980 for the half-year, which, he considered, bore a very large proportion to the total amount earned, namely, £111,000. This compared very unfavourably with the proportion which the expenses bore to the earnings in other banks.—The Chairman said he was afraid they could not further reduce the expenses without injuring the efficiency of the bank after the reductions of the last two years, which had amounted to £30,000. There could be no comparison between the expenses of a London bank and those of a business like theirs. They had a great many expensive branches, which were a necessity to their bank, but were unnecessary for the London banks.—Themeeting then terminated.

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THE CENSUS OF INDIA.

Details of the Indian Census, as we publish them to-day, intensify the amazement produced by the original outline of results. A population so vast in the total that the imagination only deludes itself by supposing that it can comprehend the number has been catalogued with as much apparent ease as the population of Jersey. The inability of the enumerators in one division of the Peninsula, with a population of eleven millions, to classify it by sexes only augments the admiration at the success with which similar and greater difficulties have been overcome in the census of the other two hundred and forty-one millions. India is a geographical name and little more in many respects. It stands for a huge collection of different races, different religions, different modes of government. Its peoples are as diverse as their climates, and the the plains and mountains, fruitful valleys and savage jungles, they occupy. None are more jealous of trespasses beyond the threshold of their homes. None are more suspicious of the curiosity of superiors about their families and resources. Their religions isolate them. Their history has trained them to be timid. Yet at the will of a Power seated at the other end of the earth this enormous accumulation of contrasted humanity has in a single day been brought together to render an account of itself.

That the work was believed to be practicable, and that it has been accomplished, creates a surprising impression of the perfection of Indian administrative contralization. That it should have been done so well and so smoothly adds, from another point of view, to the perplexity, bordering on despair, at the gulf, wide and deep, between peoples administratively so within control, in every other relation so remote. There are in Asia two hundred and fifty-two millions, all in some respects, and most in every one, politically fellow-citizens of Londoners and Yorkshiremen. How many they are is known, what they do, and where and how they subsist. They pay taxes, they acknowledge the sovereignty of the British Queen and the supremacy of the British Parliament. For any true perception of their nature, or insight into their minds, they are as mere a denomination as the inhabitants of Annam or of New Guinea. How they became subjects of England is matter of history. The schoolboy can relate the wars and the treaties, with their dates, by which the two hundred millions, more or less, the ancestors of the present two hundred and fifty-two, fell under British sway. Every British town comprises residents who have helped to subdue those millions, or to govern them by British authority. All that has been effected by Englishmen in India has been to teach Englishmen what they are, and of what they are capable. Only one now and then has educated himself to feel with Mahratta, Bengalee, Madrassee, or Sikh. An Englishman is endued with an instinct which tells him the thoughts, and emotions traversing other English breasts. He comprehends how he can awaken or how he can soothe them. After a feebler sort, he has an instinct which cah track, though less surely, the course of the moods of other European nations. The tendencies and susceptibilities of these two hundred and fifty-two millions of English subjects are as dark and untrodden a wilderness for him as if they still prayed of the Great Mogul. Inquirers go among them from these islands, and record their views and propensities. Englishmen at home are taught mechanically what they are, as they are taught the anatomy of an antediluvian animal. In time the instruction may be so complete that it will do duty for the species of common atmosphere within which brethren of the same lineage or usages are lapped and coalesce. That day seems at present very distant. Members of the same nation in reality, and not in title alone, act and react upon one another in an infinity of ways. It would be an impossible calculation to compute the influence of any district of the United Kingdom upon the rest, or the change in the whole which its separation would cause. Morally and intellectually, and more or less physically, national blood runs through the entire mass. From each it gathers as it passes, and it distributes to all some special elements. In that sense neither these two hundred and fifty-two Indian millions nor any part of them can be said to have been fused as yet with their British fellow-subjects. Materially the reduction of India under British dominion is sufficiently perceptible. England materially is different by reason of its Indian Empire from it would else have been. Particular portions of England feel its effects conspicuously. Many individual lives are altogether transformed by it. Of any interchange between the two countries of spirit and sentiment there is scarcely more evidence now than when five conquered on the field of Plassey. The obedience of all these millions of human creatures to the British Crown is a radiant jewel in it. Indirectly it is a source of wealth to the kingdom, and a brilliant arena for careers. It is not depreciating what India gives and has given to Great Britain to wish it could or would yield something higher and greater. An increase of twelve or thirteen millions in ten years is honourable to the efficiency of British rule. Lancashire may take note with pleasure of an addition possible millions to the consumers of its prints. The mere bristling tables represent a multitude of facts and phenomena abounding in essential interest to the provinces in which the tide of population has been flowing highest. Their importance for uncommercial and unofficial England is hardly emphasized at all by the fact, in appearance so astounding, that since 1871 Englishmen have received of new fellow-citizens as many within three hundred and fifty thousand as their own whole number equalled half a century ago.

The census of India, with its battalions of gigantic figures, suggests to Englishmen how much those statistics might signify which they fail to signify [illegible] tions of the suzerian and its splendid dependency. The British people, as an assemblage of human beings, does not seem to derive its rightful degree of variety and fulness of vitality from the incorportion into it of this tremendouos total of life. The two hundred and fifty-two millions of India might with yet more reason retort the complaint. Indian humanity contains elements by which Englishmen might not disdain to profit. The value of its hereditary intuitions of art is already recognised, though their secret is all apprehended. Ingrained in the depths of Lilu domestic traditions are a delicacy and refinement to which European observers of the luxury of indolent native nobles do little justice. But if a sentiment of fraternity between peoples so strangly conjoined could not be without its use to the dominant race, the subject race or races might learn on their part the more precious art of national existence and growth. India and Great Britain are bound together as solidly by political ties as if only the Severn or Tweed divided them, and not continents and oceans. Hereafter, in the revolutions which wreck States, they may be parted. No sign, however, of such a calastrophe can be discerned, except by eyes which love to foresee evil. Should they be severed, it would propably simply be for India to fall under a heavier alien yoke. At present, at all events, they have to walk hand in hand. For their mutual advantage their leaders on both sides should strive to infuse into them the sense of national unity by which they might learn to benefit by one another's virtues, as well as to take warning by one another's errors. An India which should accustom itself to feel British in more than name would be an India with a future as well as a past. Under the British standard alone can its inhabitants hope to attain the substantial consolidation of which the want has been its undoing. The native of India may find it as hard as the Englishman—he cannot find it harder—to realize how it happens that he and his two hundred and fifty-two millions of countrymen are come to be subjects of a couple of petty Atlantic isles. If he try, he will find it at least as difficult to understand by what strange process those two hundred and fifty-two millions, with their mixture of hostile constituents, have been brought to dwell in peace and been qualified for representation, with no ostensible violence of metapher, as a single people in one census paper. British rule has united India better than did its most potent Moguls. It is for the Indian populations to gain their highest advantage out of the destiny which has turned them into British subjects by claiming their share in the spirit and pride of British nationality.—*Times.*

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Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

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Having appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates :—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons ..... Rs. 150
Manzanilla do. „ 170
Fino Palmo do. „ 240
For sample bottle and other information apply to
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NOTICES.

For Sale, Manilla and Oiled Coir Rope and Cordage. Apply to
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
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P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

For Sale, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.
Do. F do. „ 12-0 do.
Do. FF do. „ 12-8 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins F in cases of 25 lbs. „ 10-8 per doz lb.
Do. FF do. „ 11-8 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins F do. „ 9-8 do.
Do. FF do. „ 10-4 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 11-0 do.
Do. A W/I American do. „ 18-0 do.
Do. S Rifle do. „ 24-0 do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister do. „ 45-0 per case.

TOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

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Has no equal
As a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

Whereas it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information ; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade-mark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in dimond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,

(the word "Loongkee" being the Chinese chop of the firm of Whampoa & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of Whampoa & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO
Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

Just ARRIVED from ENGLAND, nine MULES, 1,896 SPINDLES, specially ordered to spin 0's to 25's. Five of the mules are new and are 400 spindles each, 1¼ gauge, and capable of spinning 12 oz. per spindle per day of 8's to 12's, and 12 oz. to 20 oz. per spindle of 0's to 8's. All preparing machinery complete, including new boiler, shafting drums and stores, great variety of turning lathes, 16 to 24 feet shapine, drilling, and planing machines, card fillets and other sundries. All new printed lists are now ready. Apply

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P. S.—Mr. SCOTT begs to intimate to his constituents and others of his arrival in Bombay, and being the representative of a very powerful syndicate of well-known Engineers and Machine-makers, he is in a position to offer certain facilities to encourage capitalists and others to erect Cotton, Wool, and other Mills in Bombay and other parts of India at the following rates :—A brand new mill of, say, 50,000 spindles, including buildings, tanks, engines, boilers, shafting, stores and all other relative connections erected in Bombay for the sum of, say, 1,300,000, or at the rate of Rs. 26 per spindle to have rope driving and all other latest improvements. DOUGLAS and GRANT, Engineers ; JOHN TATHAM, Machine Maker.

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To be registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

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BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
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R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
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SOLICITORS :
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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 15,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.

No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.

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